MONTANA

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DRIVERS MANUAL

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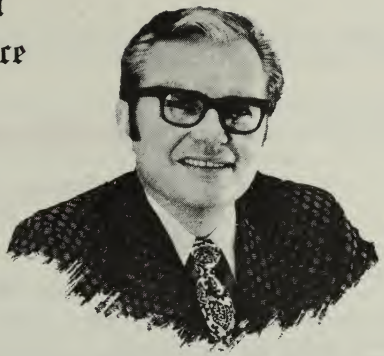


Robert L. Woodahl
Attorney General

WELCOME TO MONTANA'S HIGHWAYS

As Attorney General of the State of Montana, I am charged with enforcement of the laws governing motor vehicles and their use on Montana's highways.

This manual is intended to provide you with the knowledge needed to become a legal operator of a motor vehicle on our highways. These laws are intended to provide for your safety while traveling.

Please study them carefully, and occasionally, after you have received your license, take the time to refresh your memory by reading through the manual again.

It is my hope that you will obey these laws, not out of fear of receiving a traffic citation, but because you genuinely care enough for your neighbors and yourself that you will not jeopardize their safety or your own.

ROBERT L. WOODAHL
Attorney General
State of Montana

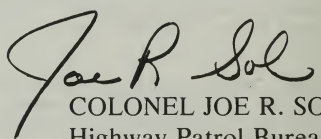
FOREWORD

The marvelous beauty of Montana can best be appreciated by motor vehicle travel through the Big Sky Country.

The rules and regulations to assure safety on our highways are condensed for easy reference in the Montana drivers manual. I solicit your careful review and compliance with the laws enacted for your protection.

Montana grants the privilege to drive on the assumption that the licensee will fulfill his obligation to know and obey the traffic laws.

I earnestly solicit your cooperation and support in making Montana's highways accident-free.



COLONEL JOE R. SOL, Chief
Highway Patrol Bureau

WELCOME TO MONTANA

This manual is not a complete digest of the Montana Motor Vehicle Codes, but it is a reference book and covers those points which experience has shown to be most important.

If you plan a trip to another state, you must remember that all states do not have the same laws, and that it is your responsibility to become familiar with the traffic laws in the area in which you are driving.

IMPORTANT

The State of Montana has legislation which provides that anyone using the highways of the State of Montana will be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of his blood if arrested by a peace officer for driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In the event a person refuses such a test, the Driver Improvement Committee is required to suspend the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of sixty (60) days.

HOW TO GET A MONTANA DRIVER'S LICENSE

The law provides that every person, before he or she may drive a motor vehicle in this state, shall be licensed to do so. It is the responsibility of the State to determine whether or not a person is qualified to drive and in arriving at that determination, examinations are given to prospective drivers by an Examiner of the Montana Highway Patrol Bureau. If an applicant is not sufficiently familiar with the rules of the road, or with the proper manner of handling a motor vehicle, such person's application for a license must be denied.

All licenses issued after January 1, 1976, shall **not** be valid for the operation of a motorcycle until the holder thereof has completed the necessary requirements and the licenses has been clearly marked with the words "motorcycle endorsement."

No person is entitled to a driver's license as a matter of right. It is a PRIVILEGE granted by the State only to those persons who have demonstrated clearly that they are in all respects entitled to that privilege.

PLEASE NOTE INFORMATION ON PAGES 7-14, 40-41 and 44-45 THAT MAY AFFECT YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE.

The driver's examination is nothing to fear. If you know the rules and can handle a motor vehicle you will pass. Always remember to drive as carefully after obtaining your license as you expect to drive while taking your road test.

Drivers and car owners sometimes get into trouble because they believe it is lawful for a minor to practice driving without a license if accompanied by one parent. However, this makes both the driver and the owner of the car subject to arrest. Do not permit an unlicensed driver to drive your car.

Drivers moving to Montana who are licensed in other jurisdictions must obtain a Montana drivers license within ninety (90) days of the time of their arrival in the State of Montana. Those persons who become gainfully employed in the State of Montana must obtain registration and license plates for their vehicles immediately upon employment.

PROCEDURE

RENEWALS

1. If you are presently licensed to drive in Montana, you may renew your license by:
   a. Paying the fee of eight dollars ($8.00) to a County Treasurer for a four (4) year license.
      1. Motorcycle operators will be required to pay an additional fee of two dollars ($2.00) to a county treasurer for a four (4) year "motorcycle endorsement" on your driver license.
   b. Presenting your receipts at the Driver Licensing Station. Also:
      1. To get the "motorcycle endorsement", you will in addition be required to present a signed certificate stating that you are an experienced motorcycle driver. No motorcycle endorsement or license will be issued to a person who does not have a valid Montana operator or chauffeur license.
   c. Completing renewal procedure by successfully passing the eye screening test and having your photograph taken.
      1. Filling out a certificate of motorcycle operation which is obtainable from the driver examiner and which indicates that you have at least one year's prior experience in motorcycle operation.
      2. Renewal procedure must be completed within sixty (60) days of your birth date.
   d. Those persons who apply for renewal within three (3) months of the expiration of their previous Montana drivers license may obtain a renewal by the procedures described above and are not required to complete the examination. Note: Expired licenses are not valid for driving.
2. In the event you plan to drive as a chauffeur, and are licensed as an operator, you will be required to pass an examination.

3. All new applicants and holders of expired Montana licenses are required to pass an examination.
4. Montana law requires the surrender of all out of state licenses prior to the issuance of a Montana license.

NEW APPLICANTS AND PERSONS POSSESSING OUT OF STATE DRIVERS LICENSES

1. Pay the driver's license fee to a County Treasurer.
   a. You will receive two receipts and an application form. (Receipts entitle you to three attempts to pass the examination within six (6) months. If the entire test is not completed within this period, a full fee is required before proceeding.)
      1. License fees: The Montana Driver License fee is eight dollars ($8.00) for a four (4) year license. In addition, the motorcycle endorsement fee is two dollars ($2.00) for four (4) years. Licenses issued to new applicants are dated from your last previous birth date.
   b. Fill out your application form and study the driver's manual.
      1. To get a "motorcycle endorsement" study the "Motorcycle Supplemental Driver's Manual."
   c. Present the completed application and receipts to the Driver Examiner when you are prepared for the examination.
      1. New applicants will be required to present to the Examiner satisfactory proof of identity and date of birth at the time of the first examination. (A birth certificate is the best possible proof.)
      2. A drivers license from another state will be accepted as satisfactory proof of identification and date of birth.
   d. The examination will consist of:
      1. A written test of your knowledge of traffic laws and safe driving practices.
      2. A test of your knowledge and understanding of road signs.
      3. A vision test.
      4. In the event that you pass all three of these tests, you will be given an opportunity to take the road test. If you are not ready to take this test, it may be postponed, and a Learner's License obtained from the Examiner which authorizes you to practice your driving while accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur for up to six (6) months from date of purchase of receipts.

5. If the Learners License expires before the entire test is completed, the applicant will be required to pay the fee and start over again.
6. In the event a pregnant woman qualifies to take the road test, she will be required to submit an affidavit of approval from her doctor. This form may be obtained from the driver examiner.

e. To get the "Motorcycle Endorsement" you will, in addition, be required to take an examination consisting of:
   1. A written test of your knowledge of motorcycle traffic laws and safe driving practices.
   2. A written test of your knowledge and understanding of road signs.
   3. A vision test.
   4. In the event you pass all three of the tests, you will be given the opportunity to take a test on your motorcycle for skill and traffic driving. If you are not ready to take these tests, they may be postponed and a motorcycle Learner's License obtained from the examiner which authorizes you to practice your driving for up to six (6) months from date of purchase of receipts.
   5. If the Learner's License expires before the entire test is completed, the applicant will be required to pay the fee and start over again.

CHAUFFEUR (Minimum Age 18)

You will fill in the same forms as any other applicant and present them to the examiner when taking the driving test. The examination for a chauffeur's license will be more complete than the examination for an operator's license.

LOST LICENSE

In the event that an operator's or chauffeur's license is lost or destroyed, the person to whom the license was issued, may, upon the payment of a fee of $1.00, obtain a duplicate by submitting an affidavit that such license has been lost or destroyed. Forms can be obtained from any County Treasurer, Highway Patrolman or Driver Examiner. When filled out, these forms, and the fee required must be submitted in the form of a money order directly to the Driver Examination Section, Montana Highway Patrol Bureau, Helena, Montana 59601.

As of the writing of this manual, plans for changing the method for obtaining a duplicate license were being formulated. Please check with your County Treasurer or Driver Examiner prior to forwarding an application to Helena.

WHEN YOUR LICENSE WILL EXPIRE

When you obtain an original Montana driver's license, the expiration of the license will depend upon your date of birth. License expiration is four (4) years from your LAST BIRTHDATE. ALL RENEWAL licenses are good for four (4) full years.

DRIVERS LICENSE STATIONS

Applicants are asked to contact the Driver Examiner sufficiently early to complete the entire examination. If at all possible, the applicants should appear before 11:00 a.m. or 4:00 p.m.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINOR – RELEASE

Any application for a Montana driver's license of any minor under the age of 18 years must include the notarized signature of both parents who will assume joint financial responsibility with the minor if he is involved in a motor vehicle accident.

It is unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person to knowingly permit their ward under the age of 18, to operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway before the minor is legally licensed.

Any person or persons who wish to be relieved of the financial responsibility imposed upon them by signing a minor's application for a driver's license may be relieved by submitting a verified written request to the Board that the said minor's license be cancelled.

AGE LIMITS

A Montana driver's license will not be issued to anyone under the age of 16 years unless they have passed the driver education course approved by the Montana Highway Patrol Bureau and Superintendent of Public Instruction and are at least 15 years of age.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME

MONTANA LAW REQUIRES that anyone changing their address and/or name notify the Driver's License Section of the Montana Highway Patrol Bureau within ten (10) days. Forms for this purpose can be obtained from County Treasurers or any Driver License Examiner.

LEARNER'S LICENSE

Any applicant for a Montana driver's license who has attained the minimum age may secure a Learner's License by paying the driver's license fee to the County Treasurer, filling in the forms received, and contacting the driver license Examiner. The applicant will be required to success-

fully complete the Vision, Law, and Road sign tests before receiving the Learner's license. Upon receipt of the Learner's license, the applicant may practice driving for a period of six (6) months from purchase date of receipts. The Learner's license is not valid unless the applicant is accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur who is occupying a seat beside the driver at all times while practicing.

A regular Learner's License is not valid for operation of a motorcycle, however, if any applicant for a motorcycle endorsement who has successfully completed the Vision, Law, and Signs tests, may be issued a "motorcycle learner's license" which is valid for six (6) months from date of purchase of the receipts and when accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is in immedate and proximate control of the licensee.

TRAFFIC EDUCATION LEARNER'S LICENSE

Any student participating in a Traffic Education course in a secondary school in the state of Montana and who is 14-1/2 years of age may, with his instructors approval secure a Traffic Education Learner's License by paying the driver's license fee to the County Treasurer, filling in the forms received, and contacting the driver license Examiner. The applicant will be required to successfully complete the Vision, Law, and Road sign tests before receiving the Learner's license. Upon receipt of the Learner's license, the applicant may practice driving for a period of six (6) months from purchase date of receipts. The Traffic Education Learner's license is not valid unless applicant is accompanied by an approved instructor or a licensed parent or guardian who is occupying a seat beside the driver at all times while practicing.

PERSONS DISQUALIFIED

1. Any person whose license or privilege to drive has been suspended, revoked, cancelled or denied.

2. Any person who is an habitual drunkard or who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

3. Any person who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law.

4. ANY PERSON WHO IS REQUIRED BY THIS ACT TO TAKE AN EXAMINATION, UNLESS SUCH PERSON SHALL HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE EXAMINATION.

5. Any person who is required to comply with the financial or safety responsibility law of this state and has not done so.

6. Any person with epileptic type seizures until they have been certified by their attending physician to be medically controlled.

MANDATORY REVOCATION OF LICENSE

The Driver Improvement Committee or Chief upon proper authority shall revoke the license of any operator or chauffeur upon receiving a record of such operator's or chauffeur's conviction on any of the following offenses when such conviction has become final.

1. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.

2. Driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or a combination thereof.

3. Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used.

4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the law of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.

5. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Board.

6. Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated upon three (3) charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve (12) months.

The "Mandatory Revocation" is a **required** action under Montana law. There is no authority for this action to be avoided nor for issuance of any type of license, occupational, or otherwise, during the period of revocation.

Persons whose licenses have been revoked and who wish to reobtain a Montana driver's license must follow the procedures outlined on Page 3 for new applicants and in addition, must supply satisfactory proof of financial responsibility for a period of three (3) years from the date they were eligible to have their license restored. Information can be obtained from any highway patrol officer or your insurance agent as to the method of filing such proof.

SUSPENSION OF LICENSE

The Driver Improvement Committee is hereby authorized to suspend the license of any operator or chauffeur, without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction.

2. Has been involved as a driver in any accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another or serious property damage.

3. Has been convicted with such frequency of serious offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles as to indicate a disrespect for traffic laws and a disregard for the safety of others on the highways.

4. Is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle.

5. Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.

6. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such license.

7. Has committed an offense in another state which if committed in this state would be grounds for suspension or revocation.

8. Has falsified his date of birth on his application for a driver's license, or

9. Has refused to submit to a chemical test as provided for under implied consent legislation.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS ACT

Legislative Statement of Purpose and Intent

Although somewhat unusual in legislative actions, Montana's lawmakers apparently felt strongly enough about the problem of habitual offenders to clearly set forth as a part of the law, their purpose and intent of passing the law. Those statements are quoted in part below:

31-175. Purpose. This act is predicated upon the belief and philosophy that innocent drivers and other innocent passengers and pedestrains have a constitutional right to live, free from fear of death or injury from habitual traffic offenders.

31-176. Leglslative intent. It is the leglslative intent of this act:

(1) to establish criteria and procedures by which persons, who have demonstrated their apparent indifference for the safety and welfare of others and their disrespect for the laws of this state and its political subdivisions and their disregard for the orders of its courts and administrative agencies, may be adjudged habitual traffic offenders.

Who is Affected?

All persons who use Montana's highways and who are residents of the state whether they are licensed to drive or not are affected by this act. Any traffic violation whether committed on the state highways, city streets or county roads or in other states will be counted towards the accumulated point total.

What is an Habitual Traffic Offender?

Quoted below is the section of law which defines habitual traffic offender:

31-177. Definitions. As used in this act:

(1) "Habitual traffic offender" means any person, who within a five year period, from and after passage of this act, accumulates thirty (30) or more conviction points according to the schedule specified in this subsection.

(a) first or second degree murder resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, fifteen (15) points;

(b) voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from operation of a motor vehicle, twelve (12) points;

(c) any offenses punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws of Montana, or any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, twelve (12) points;

(d) driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or drugs of any kind, ten (10) points;

(e) operating a motor vehicle while his license to do so has been suspended or revoked, ten (10) points;

(f) Failure of the driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident resulting in death or injury of any person to stop at the scene of the accident and give the required information and assistance, eight (8) points;

(g) willful failure of the driver involved in an accident resulting in property damage of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) to stop at the scene of the accident and give the required information or to otherwise fail to report an accident in violation of the law, four (4) points;

(h) reckless driving, five (5) points;

(i) illegal drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of the law, six (6) points;

(j) operating a motor vehicle without a license to do so, six (6) points, except as hereafter provided; operating a motor vehicle while license has expired within a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days;

(k) speeding, three (3) points;

(l) all other moving violations including operation of a motor vehicle without a license to do so where said license has expired in the previous one hundred and eighty (180) days, two (2) points;

(m) there shall be no multiple application of cumulative points when two (2) or more charges are filed involving a single occurrence. If there are two (2) or more charges involving a single occurrence, only the number of points for the specific conviction carrying the highest points shall be chargeable against that defendant.

What Happens to an Habitual Offender?

When determined by the record that an individual has thirty (30) habitual offender points within a five (5) year period, the highway patrol "certifies" the individual's record to the county attorney. The county attorney then files a civil case with the district court of the individual's county. A hearing is held to determine if he is the person named in the complaint and if the record is correct. This being so, the district court will issue an order declaring him an habitual traffic offender.

What is the Effect of Such an Order?

As provided in the act, the habitual traffic offender may not operate a vehicle for a period of three (3) years as quoted in section 31-185. In addition, he must file with the bureau, and maintain for a period of three (3) years, proof of financial responsibility in the limits required by law. Further, he must pay the driver license fee and successfully complete the driver examination.

Is it Possible to Obtain any Type License to Drive During an Habitual Offender Revocation?

The construction of section 31-186, of the act, seems to prohibit any type license during such a revocation.

What Happens to an Habitual Traffic Offender Who Drives in Violation of the Court Order?

The act provides a rather severe penalty in section 31-187, a person convicted of driving in violation of the court order shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than one (1) year or fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or both.

What Should You do About the Habitual Traffic Offender Act?

Each individual in the state of Montana should make himself aware of the provisions of this act as the consequence of being adjudged an habitual traffic offender are quite severe and longlasting. In addition, each parent should make a sincere effort to inform his or her driving child about this act as youngsters tend to be more involved in traffic law violations and above all, each individual should correct any bad driving habits he may have. It is important to the Department of Justice and the Highway Patrol Bureau in particular, that only those individuals who are in fact habitual traffic offenders become involved with this act.

MONTANA DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

THE PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE

Most often when a driver license is obtained, either by renewal or examination, the recipient does not give much thought to just what it is that he has obtained. Perhaps there is a passing sense of relief that he has successfully obtained or renewed it but not much more. Actually the license certificate is but a physical indication that the holder has been granted the privilege to drive, which can be withdrawn any time the holder shows by his actions that he is not living up to those responsibilities.

Supreme Court decisions in more than 30 states have soundly established this principle. Without it, of course, control of drivers through licensing would be impossible and a most effective tool in accident prevention efforts would be lost.

The primary need of a good driver licensing program is a central filing system containing the complete records of each driver. Montana's drivers license laws creating this file system, and tests of vision, knowledge of traffic laws and operation of the vehicle itself, have been in effect since 1947. The state's central record file where all reported accidents and traffic violation convictions are entered on the driver's individual folder, today contains records on approximately 475,000 currently licensed drivers, and is the basis for Montana's driver improvement program. This program, similar to those in other states, is essentially designed to further the principle that each driver must exercise his responsibility in the use of our streets and highways. In theory, a driver meeting the minimum physical requirements who is able to pass the licensing test, could be said to merit the driving privilege, however we are far from that state of perfection in human attitudes. Under present conditions there is not enough time, personnel, money or know-how to determine at the time of licensing whether or not a driver's attitude reflects concern for the safety of others. This, unfortunately, can be determined only over a period of time by the driver's actions and habits behind the wheel. When a driver accumulates a record of accidents and/or violations in a brief period, it is time for the state to begin to exercise some form of driver improvement and control, helping those drivers to improve who have mechanical or knowledge difficulties and restricting the driving of those who despite efforts to assist them continue to accumulate bad driving records. This type of action is taken without thought of punishing the individual, but as the state's only way to protect the public.

A PROVEN PROGRAM

Driver improvement and control programs in this country date back to the 1930's, but Montana's program was not inaugurated by the driver license division of the Montana Highway Patrol Bureau until 1957.

Driver improvement analysts are all selected to insure that they are well-qualified to perform this important accident prevention role. Each analyst has had experience as a license examiner and has received specialized training in driver improvement work.

WHO IS AFFECTED?

Of 75,000 records reviewed in the past six years, only 23% required further action. Of those receiving a letter of caution, 75% had no further trouble for at least 12 months. This alone supports the contention that few accident or violation repeaters lack the basic ability to drive. It is necessary to interview only 26% of those receiving the letter and of those, nearly 75% had no further driving trouble.

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES SAY . . .

" . . . Driver improvement is an unsurpassed vehicle for public service in that its philosophy admits of almost no challenge or controversy; it is beneficial to all and detrimental to exceptionally few; it is economically and technically feasible, and it is morally sound." J. H. Mathewson, Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, University of California.

" . . . There seems to be only one practical way to make sure (1) that every driver, somehow, gets at least the minimum training needed; (2) that the few who might try to drive without enough physical or mental ability for driving are prevented from doing so; and (3) that the public is protected from those who repeatedly misbehave in spite of enforcement by the police and courts. The way to make sure of these three things is to check systematically on each driver when he first starts to drive and as often as necessary after that . . . for the money spent, and in the long run, no other activity will control traffic accidents as well as a good driver-license law well administered . . . " Driver Improvement Through Licensing Procedures, AAMVA, Committee of Driver Licensing.

STEP 1 — SCREENING

As traffic convictions and accidents occur, reports are submitted to the Montana Highway Patrol Bureau and entries are posted to the driver's individual folders. Any folder which indicates that a driver has had more trouble than chance would allow, is sent to analysts where the seriousness and frequency of violations are evaluated to see if a dangerous driving pattern is developing.

STEP 2 — WARNING LETTER

If review reveals the driver needs help, he receives a letter asking him to study his driving habits and encouraging him to demonstrate his true

ability as a driver by improving his record. His future driving performance, it is explained, will be the basis for any further action. Twenty-four months without avoidable accidents or convictions removes him from the problem category.

STEP 3 — INTERVIEW

If the driver has any further moving hazardous traffic convictions after receiving a Warning Letter, he will be called in for an Interview. The request for an interview is based upon the seriousness or frequency of the violations or accidents involved. (For example, he might be interviewed for one conviction for racing on the street, but it would take two convictions for following too closely to result in an interview). At the time of the interview, the driver is placed on a formal period of probation, six months in duration. The interview officer will determine the individual's driving needs and characteristics for future reference. He will also go over the driver's record to determine its accuracy. At the termination of this interview, the driver is fully informed of the consequences of future violations.

STEP 4 — RESTRICTED PROBATION

In the event the driver violates the law within a two year period, (from his last previous violation) after he has had an interview, his file which now contains the information obtained at the interview, is reviewed and normally he is placed in some form of restricted probational status, most usually occupational driving.

STEP 5 — SUSPENSION

Further violation (again within a two year period from his last previous violation) causes his entire driving record to be reviewed. At this time it is generally apparent that the state's efforts to assist the driver in improving himself, have not been successful and for the protection of the public, the driver must be removed from our highways for a period of time. Once suspension is ordered, a driver may request a hearing. This brings his case before the department's review officer. He also may submit his case to judicial review in the District Court of his home county. Even though a suspension is normally proof that the driver has failed to accept his responsibilities, the suspension may produce the desired result, for in many cases once the license has been reinstated the driver has no further traffic trouble.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MAY REQUIRE RE-EXAMINATION

Whenever the Driver Improvement Committee has good cause to believe that a licensed operator or chauffeur is incompetent or otherwise

not qualified to be licensed the licensee may be required to submit to an examination. Refusal or neglect to submit to the examination is grounds for suspension or revocation of the license.

UNLAWFUL USE OF LICENSE

It is a misdemeanor for any person:

1. To display or cause to be displayed or have in his possession any cancelled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or altered operator's or chauffeur's license.

2. To lend his operator's or chauffeur's license to any other person or to knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

3. To display or represent as one's own any operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to him.

4. To fail or refuse to surrender to the Board upon its lawful demand any operator's or chauffeur's license which has been suspended, revoked or cancelled.

5. To use a false or fictitious name in any application for an operator's or chauffeur's license or to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

6. To permit any unlawful use of an operator's or chauffeur's license issued to him, or;

7. To do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by this act.

DEFINITIONS OF WORDS

Vehicle — Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, except devices moved by human power, or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Motor Vehicle — Every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails, excluding motorcycles.

Farm Tractor — Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

School Bus — Every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency, and operated for the transportation of children to or from school, or privately owned and operated for compenstation, for the transportation of children to or from school.

Bus — Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten (10) passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Motorcycle — Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

Person — Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.

Operator — Every person, other than a chauffeur, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

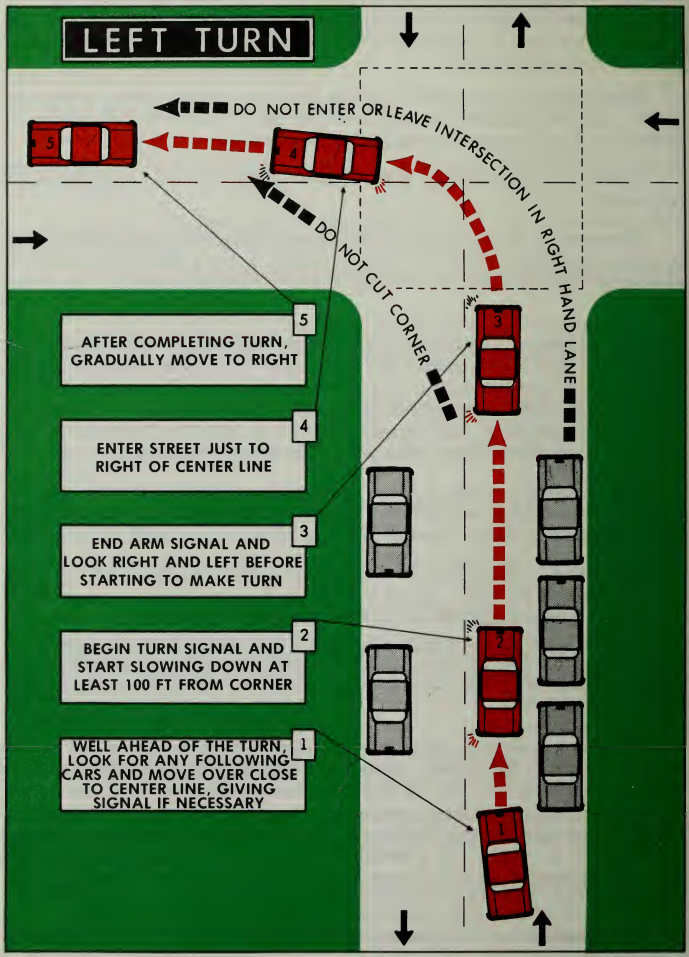
Flag Person — Any person who directs, controls or alters the normal flow of vehicular traffic upon a street or highway as a result of a vehicular traffic hazard then present on that street or highway. This person, except a uniformed traffic enforcement officer exercising his duty as a result of a planned vehicular traffic hazard, shall be equipped as required by the rules and regulations of the Montana Department of Highways.

Flag Vehicle — Any vehicle equipped as required by the law or Montana Department of Highways regulations to warn or guide vehicular traffic. When not being operated as a flag vehicle, signs shall be removed.

Chauffeur — Every person who is employed by another for the principal purpose of driving a motor vehicle, and every person who drives a school bus transporting children, or any motor vehicle when in use for the transportation of persons or property for compensation, but shall not include persons driving farm trucks for producers of farm products. No person shall drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless he holds a valid chauffeur's license.

Owner — A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement, and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lesee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of the act.

Non-Resident — Any person who has not resided in this state the previous 90 days.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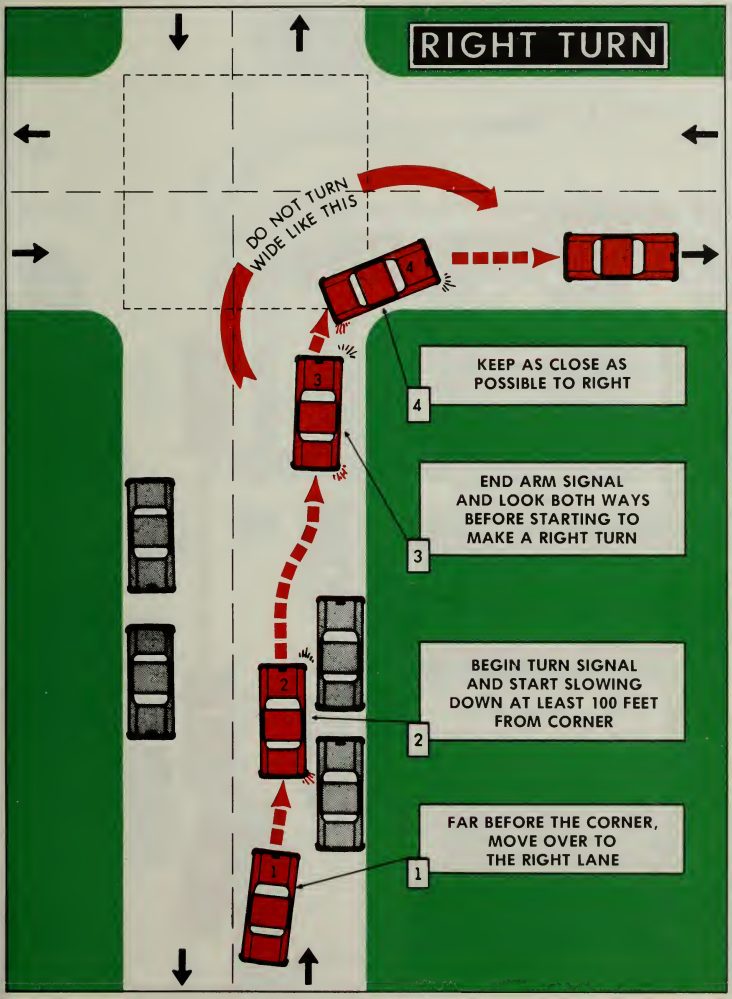
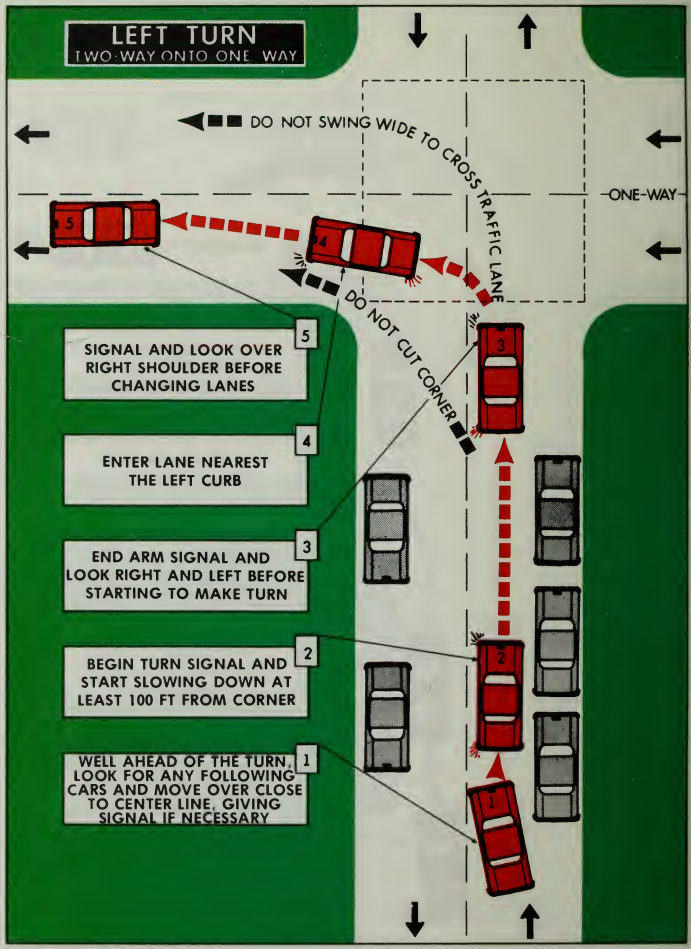
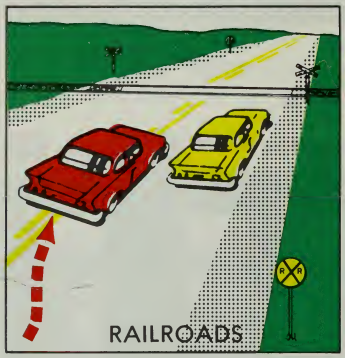
DO NOT ENTER OR LEAVE INTERSECTION IN RIGHT HAND LANE
DO NOT CUT CORNER
5
AFTER COMPLETING TURN, GRADUALLY MOVE TO RIGHT
4
ENTER STREET JUST TO RIGHT OF CENTER LINE
3
END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK RIGHT AND LEFT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE TURN
2
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FT FROM CORNER
1
WELL AHEAD OF THE TURN, LOOK FOR ANY FOLLOWING CARS AND MOVE OVER CLOSE TO CENTER LINE, GIVING SIGNAL IF NECESSARY


RIGHT TURN
DO NOT TURN WIDE LIKE THIS
KEEP AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO RIGHT
4
END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK BOTH WAYS BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE A RIGHT TURN
3
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM CORNER
2
FAR BEFORE THE CORNER, MOVE OVER TO THE RIGHT LANE
1

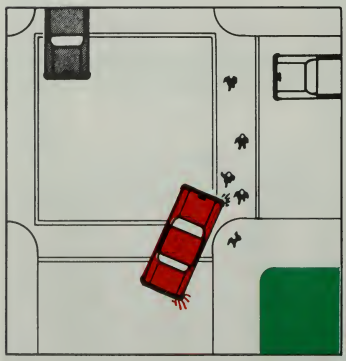

LEFT TURN
TWO-WAY ONTO ONE WAY
DO NOT SWING WIDE TO CROSS TRAFFIC LANE
ONE-WAY
DO NOT CUT CORNER
5
SIGNAL AND LOOK OVER RIGHT SHOULDER BEFORE CHANGING LANES
4
ENTER LANE NEAREST THE LEFT CURB
3
END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK RIGHT AND LEFT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE TURN
2
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FT FROM CORNER
1
WELL AHEAD OF THE TURN, LOOK FOR ANY FOLLOWING CARS AND MOVE OVER CLOSE TO CENTER LINE, GIVING SIGNAL IF NECESSARY

LEFT TURN
LEAVE INTERSECTION VIA LEFT LANE OF ONE WAY ROADWAY
5
FOLLOW NATURAL PATH FROM A to B
B
A
ENTER INTERSECTION FROM LEFT LANE OF ONE WAY ROADWAY
4
END ARM SIGNAL LOOK RIGHT AND LEFT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE A LEFT TURN
3
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM CORNER
2
FAR BEFORE THE CORNER MOVE OVER TO THE LEFT LANE
1
LEFT TURN
ONE WAY STREET
DO NOT TURN WIDE LIKE THIS
KEEP AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO LEFT
4
END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK TO RIGHT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE A LEFT TURN
3
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM CORNER
2
FAR BEFORE THE CORNER MOVE OVER TO THE LEFT SIDE
1
ONE WAY STREET

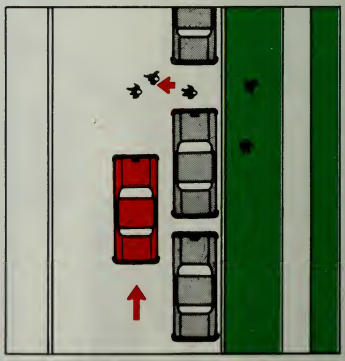
DO NOT PASS IN THESE SITUATIONS



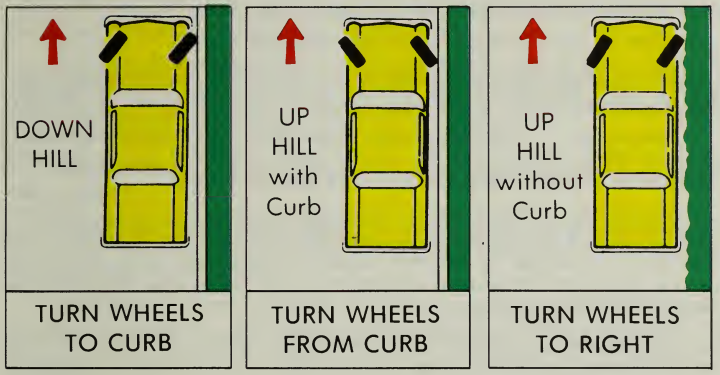
YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO PEDESTRIANS



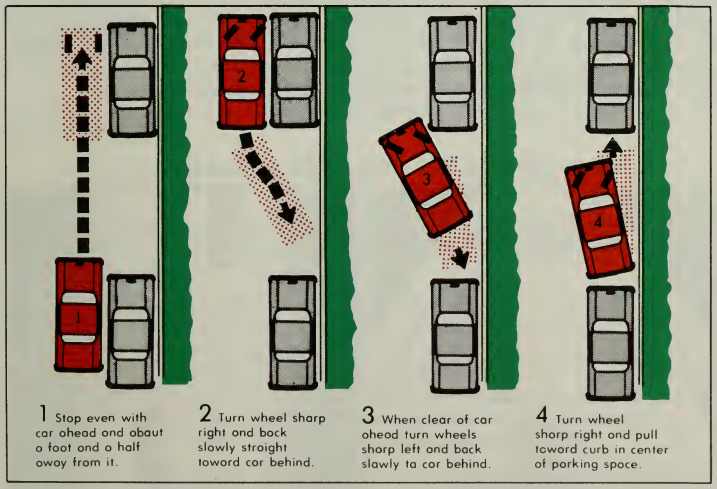
WATCH FOR PEDESTRIANS BETWEEN INTERSECTIONS



PARKING ON A HILL



STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING


1
2
3
4
1 Stop even with car ahead and about a foot and a half away from it.
2 Turn wheel sharp right and back slowly straight toward car behind.
3 When clear of car ahead turn wheels sharp left and back slowly ta car behind.
4 Turn wheel sharp right and pull toward curb in center of parking space.

Street or Highway — The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel.

Chief — The Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol.

Driver Improvement Committee — The Driver Improvement Committee, acting directly or through its duly authorized agents or officers.

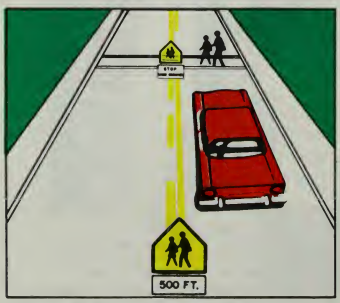
Suspension — Suspension means that the driver's license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are temporarily withdrawn, but only during the period of such suspension.

Revocation — Revocation means that the driver's license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are terminated and shall not be renewed or restored, except that an application for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the Board after the expiration of the period of revocation.

Cancellation — Cancellation means that a driver's license is annulled and terminated because of some error or defect, or because the licensee is no longer entitled to such license.

Provisional License — Whenever the Board issues an original license to a person under the age of 18 years, such license shall be designated and marked as a "PROVISIONAL LICENSE." Any license so designated and marked may be suspended by the Board for not more than 12 months when its records disclose that the licensee subsequent to the issuance of such license has been guilty of careless or negligent driving.

GIVE LITTLE CHILDREN A BRAKE



Watch For School Crossing

Stop For School Bus

Habitual Traffic Offender — Any person, who within a five (5) year period, from and after January 1, 1975, accumulates thirty (30) or more conviction points according to the specified schedule and is declared to be an habitual traffic offender by district court.

Motorcycle Endorsement — Licenses issued after January 1, 1976, shall not be valid for the operation of a motorcycle until the holder thereof has completed the necessary requirements and the license has been clearly marked with the words "motorcycle endorsement."

Police Vehicle — Any vehicle used in the service of any law enforcement agency.

Authorized Emergency Vehicle — Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol and such ambulances and emergency vehicles as are designated or authorized by the Board.

Emergency Service Vehicles — Emergency service vehicles of state, county or municipal departments or public service vehicles, which, by the nature of their operation, cause a vehicular traffic hazard; or authorized tow cars.

Following is a partial list of acts or driving practices which are either required by law or prohibited. In the interest of briefness, the exact wording of the law has been changed to explain the principles in as few words as possible. The complete law can be found in Titles 31 and 32, R.C.M. 1947.

1. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any order or direction of any police officer or highway patrolman pertaining to the use of the highway.

2. No person shall move a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety, and without interfering with traffic.

3. The approach for and execution of a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. See diagram on Page 17.

4. On two-way roadways an apprach for a left turn shall be made in the right half of the roadway nearest the center line and by passing to the right of the center line where it enters the intersection. After entering the intersection, the turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. When practicable the left turn shall be made in the portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection. See diagram on Page 16.

5. At intersections where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways the driver intending to turn left shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic

moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. See diagram on Page 18.

6. Vehicles shall not be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred (500) feet.

7. NO VEHICLE SHALL BE TURNED AT ANY TIME UNLESS IT IS IN PROPER POSITION AND UNLESS IT CAN BE TURNED SAFELY. No person shall turn any vehicle without giving an appropritate signal. No person shall stop or decrease the speed of a vehicle without signaling when there is opportunity to give such signal.

8. A signal to turn right or left or to slow down must be given continuously for at least one hundred (100) feet before turning or slowing down. Signals MAY be given for more than one hundred (100) feet.

9. Any stop or turn signal shall be given by hand and arm, or by electrical signal lamps. Signal lamps shall display a white or amber light to the front and a red or amber light to the rear. Such lights shall be visible for one hundred (100) feet at all times.

10. Vehicles shall be equipped with signal lamps and signals shall be given by such devices, when the distance from the top center of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load exceeds twenty-four (24) inches or when the distance from the top center of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load exceeds fourteen (14) feet. This shall apply to any vehicle or combination of vehicles.

11. CORRECT USAGE OF HAND AND ARM SIGNALS

Hand and arm signals may be used in addition to approved electrical devices. Reflection of bright sunlight makes it difficult for other motorists to see your flashing signal light. BE SURE YOUR INTENTIONS ARE KNOWN.

STOP, OR DECREASE SPEED . . . hand and arm extended downward.

LEFT TURN . . . hand and arm extended straight out.

RIGHT TURN . . . hand and arm extended upward.

12. With few exceptions, vehicles are to be driven at all times on the right side of the roadway. The exceptions are (1) when overtaking and passing; (2) when the right half of the roadway is closed for construction; (3) when the roadway is designated and posted as being a one way road; and (4) when the roadway is divided into designated lanes for traffic entering or leaving controlled access highways.

13. Vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one lane of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give at least one-half of the traveled portion of the highway to opposing traffic.

14. Vehicles overtaking others shall pass to the left at a safe distance and shall not return to the right until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

15. Vehicles being passed on the left shall drive at a steady speed on the right side of the road.

16. Vehicles may overtake and pass upon the right only under the following conditions: (1) when the vehicle overtaken is making or is about to make a left turn; (2) upon a highway of sufficient width for at least two lanes of traffic moving in each direction; (3) upon a one-way roadway when the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lanes of traffic. Vehicles may over take and pass upon the right only when such movement can be made in safety and on the pavement.

17. When passing vehicles, proceeding in the same direction, no vehicle shall pass to the left unless the roadway is clear ahead and behind for a sufficient distance to permit the overtaking vehicle to pass and return to the right side of the roadway without interfering with any oncoming or following vehicles or any vehicles being overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within one hundred (100) feet of any approaching vehicle.

18. Except on one-way roadways no vehicle shall, at any time, be driven to the left side of the roadway when: (1) approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve when the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event of approaching vehicles; (2) approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad crossing; (3) upon approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

19. No passing zone: do not overtake and pass another vehicle when there is a solid line in your lane.

20. When any roadway is divided into two or more marked lanes, vehicles shall be driven within a single lane and shall not be moved from lane to lane unless such movement can be made with safety after signaling.

21. On two-way streets of three lanes, vehicles shall not be driven in the center lane except when passing or when preparing for a left turn.

22. Motor vehicles must be driven in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed no greater than is reasonable and proper under the condition existing at the point of operation, considering traffic, condition of the road, the vehicle, and freedom of obstruction to view ahead, and so as not to unduly or unreasonably endanger the life, limb, or property or other rights of any person entitled to the use of the street or highway. In addition, certain areas are zoned for maximum speed under ideal driving conditions.

a. Twenty-five miles per hour in any urban district.

b. Thirty-five miles per hour on any highway under construction or repair.

c. Appropriate marked speed limits on certain sections of heavily traveled highways during daylight hours.

d. Unless otherwise limited, during the hours of darkness the maximum speed is 55 miles per hour except on completed interstate where the maximum is 65 miles per hour.

e. Notwithstanding the provisions stated above in items a, b, c, and d, Montana's legislature has enacted an energy conservation speed limit prohibiting operation of any vehicles in excess of fifty-five (55) miles per hour.

23. Vehicles shall be driven at a reduced speed when:

a. Approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad crossing.

b. Approaching and going around a curve.

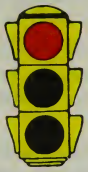
c. Approaching a hill crest.

d. Traveling upon any narrow or winding road.

e. Special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians, other traffic, or because of highway or weather conditions.

24. A vehicle driven at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic, at that particular time and place, will be considered a hazard. A slow-moving vehicle, behind which four (4) or more vehicles are formed in a line, shall pull off onto a turnout or safe area to permit the following vehicles to proceed.

OBEY TRAFFIC SIGNALS

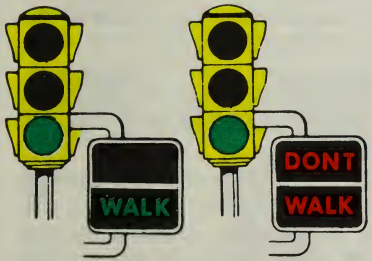


STOP...When light is red. Remain stopped until light turns green.

GO...When light is green "IF" you are certain the way is clear.

YELLOW...is to clear the intersection. It may precede GREEN or RED and you must not enter or be in the intersection when red light flashes on.

TURN...Only when the Green Arrow is on, and in the direction indicated. Use caution.



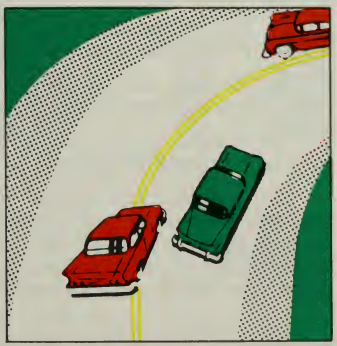
Pedestrians may start to cross street when the green "Walk" is on. Wait for the green, and "Walk" sign before starting to cross. The "Wait" or "Don't Walk" sign is a STOP sign for the pedestrian.

The RED flasher means the same as a STOP sign.

The YELLOW LIGHT flashing or steady means to slow down and use caution.

ROAD MARKINGS...the broken yellow line is the center line. Don't cross the center line unless overtaking and passing.

A solid yellow line on your side of the center line means that you cannot cross the center line at any time. A double yellow line may not be crossed. Heed other pavement markings such as pedestrian crosswalk stripes, warning signs, etc.



NO PASSING WITHIN DOUBLE CENTER LINES

25. Vehicles moving more slowly than the normal flow of traffic are to be driven in the right-hand lane except when over-taking and passing or preparing to make a left turn.

26. No driver shall follow another more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for traffic, weather and road conditions. The vehicle's speed would be the greatest factor in governing the proper interval.

27. Vehicles being driven outside of a business or residential district when following other vehicles shall allow sufficient space between each vehicle to enable any other vehicle to enter such space. This shall not apply to funeral processions.

28. It is unlawful to pass a school safety patrol member while he is holding his official signal in the stop position.

29. When two vehicles enter an intersection at approximately the same time the driver on the left shall yield the right of way to the driver on the right.

30. Drivers intending to turn left shall signal and yield right of way to any vehicle within the intersection or which is so close as to constitute a hazard.

31. Vehicles entering a highway from a private road, public approach ramp or driveway must yield right of way to all vehicles.

32. When entering highways or intersections controlled by stop signals, drivers must stop and yield right of way to vehicles which are so close as to constitute a hazard.

33. Drivers emerging from an alley, driveway, or building must stop and yield right of way to all pedestrians and vehicles.

34. Drivers approaching a Yield Sign must slow to fifteen (15) miles per hour and yield the right of way to ALL VEHICLES.

35. Vehicles are required to stop at railroad crossings, not more than fifty (50) feet, nor less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail when warning signals, crossing gate, stop signs or human watchmen indicate the approach of a train, or when the train is within 1500 feet of the crossing or is clearly visible and is an obvious hazard.

36. Vehicles being driven through canyons or on mountain highways shall be held under control and as near the right-hand side of the highway as possible.

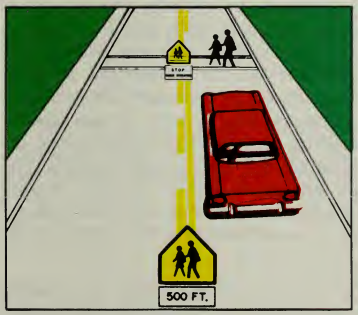
37. No driver when traveling down grade shall coast his vehicle with the gears or selector in neutral or with the clutch disengaged.

38. No person shall ride in the front seat of a car in such a position that either the driver's view or his ability to operate the car is obstructed. No person shall drive a vehicle with so many persons in the front seat that his vision is obstructed or his ability to operate the car is hindered.

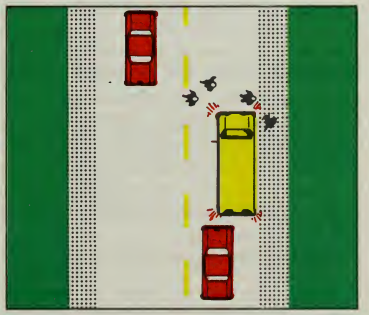
39. Driving a motor vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is "RECKLESS DRIVING."

40. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside an incorporated town or city upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway to receive or discharge school children shall stop before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until the bus resumes motion. In the event a driver is approaching a school bus from either direction which is slowing in preparation to stop to load passengers, and is exhibiting a yellow flashing light, the driver must slow down and proceed cautiously, realizing the bus is about to stop and that CHILDREN MAY BE ON THE ROADWAY.

GIVE LITTLE CHILDREN A BRAKE



Watch For School Crossing



Stop For School Bus

EVERY CHILD IS A HUMAN CAUTION SIGN

The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

41. Vehicles shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to an alarm closer than 500 feet or drive into or park within the block where the fire equipment has stopped. It is unlawful to drive over an unprotected fire hose at a fire without consent of the fire department official in command.

42. Drivers of police or emergency vehicles, when responding to a call or when in pursuit of a violator or when responding to but not returning from an alarm, may proceed past a stop signal or exceed the speed limit, but only with regard for the safety of others.

43. Upon the approach of a police or authorized emergency vehicle, using audible or visual signals, vehicles shall drive to the righthand side of the roadway and stop and shall remain stopped until the police or emergency vehicle has passed.

44. No driver shall permit, nor shall any person ride on the outside of any vehicle.

45. Pedestrians walking upon a highway shall walk upon the left-hand side of the roadway facing traffic. It is advisable while walking on the roadway at night to wear light colored clothing or carry a light.

46. No person shall walk along a highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

47. Drivers shall yield the right of way to pedestrians crossing on a cross walk, but no pedestrian shall leave a curb and walk into the path of a vehicle. Drivers shall exercise care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian. Where sidewalks are provided it shall be unlawful for pedestrians to walk on the roadway. Any pedestrian who is not wholly or partially blind, or any driver of a vehicle who approaches or comes in contact with a person wholly or partially blind carrying a cane or walking stick predominately white or metallic in color or white tipped with red or being led by a trained guide dog wearing a harness and walking on either side of or slightly in front of said blind person shall immediately come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the person wholly or partially blind.

48. Except in cases of justifiable emergency no person shall stop, turn or park any vehicle upon a highway unless it can be seen by the driver of another vehicle approaching from either direction, within 500 feet, and unless drivers approaching from opposite directions are visible to each other when both are at least 500 feet from the vehicle to be stopped, turned or parked. No person shall stop, park or leave a vehicle on the highway, when it is practical to leave such vehicle off the highway.

49. Vehicles parked on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway during the hours of darkness, shall have lights front and rear visible for 500 feet. Such lights shall be dimmed.

50. No person shall permit a vehicle to stand without stopping the engine and setting the brake. Vehicles parked parallel shall have the wheels within 18 inches of the curb. When facing downgrade the front wheels shall

be turned toward the curb. When facing upgrade the front wheels shall be turned away from the curb. In the event that there is no curb when parking upgrade, the front wheels shall be turned to the right.

51. No person shall stop or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with traffic or in compliance with the law in any place where parking is prohibited.

52. Vehicles at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise, or at any time when due to insufficient light, persons and vehicles are not visible at a distance of 500 feet, shall display lighted lamps and reflectors as required. Headlights when on the upper beam (bright) shall reveal persons or vehicles at a distance of 350 feet. When on dim they shall reveal persons or vehicles at a distance of 100 feet.

53. Every vehicle shall be equipped with a tail light, emitting a red light, visible from a distance of 500 feet. Every vehicle, other than a truck tractor, registered in Montana and manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1956, shall be equipped with two tail lights.

54. A white light shall illuminate the rear license plate, rendering the license visible from a distance of fifty (50) feet.

55. When required, a stop light shall display a red or amber light visible for 100 feet at all times.

56. Head light beams must be lowered (dimmed) when approaching a car from either the front or the rear. This must be done within 1,000 feet when meeting and within 300 feet when following.

57. Every spotlight shall be turned off when approaching another vehicle from either direction.

58. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a horn capable of emitting sound audible for 200 feet.

59. All vehicles at all times shall be equipped with a muffler in good working order to prevent excessive noise and annoying smoke, and no person shall use a cut-out, bypass or similar device.

60. No vehicle shall be operated without a windshield wiper. Every vehicle which is so constructed or loaded so as to obstruct the driver's view to the rear shall be equipped with a rear view mirror enabling the driver to see to the rear for 200 feet.

61. No vehicle shall have any sign, poster or non-transparent material upon the windshield or windows which obstructs the driver's view of any highway.

62. No person shall drive, or permit to be driven any vehicle which

is in unsafe mechanical condition or which does not contain those parts and equipment, in good condition, as required or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this act.

63. Any person designated by the Chief of the Highway Patrol may at any time with cause to believe that a vehicle is unsafe or not properly equipped require the driver to stop and submit the vehicle to an inspection. No person shall refuse to submit such vehicles for inspection.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

53-1101. Vehicle inspection required. The state department of justice shall require every vehicle defined by section 53-104 and having a gross vehicle weight of 8,000 pounds or less and that are licensed for use on the highways of the state currently registered and domiciled in this state, excepting house trailers not operated upon the highways, vehicles granted inspection reciprocity by other jurisdictions, trailers and semitrailers having an unladen weight of less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) pounds, vehicles registered and domiciled in another jurisdiction having a vehicle inspection law, vehicles operated in interstate commerce which are subject to United States department of transportation safety regulations, to be inspected as provided by this act, at an official inspection station as designated by the department.

53-1102. Times of inspection. The department shall require vehicles described in section 1 (53-1101) to be inspected at the following times, before the end of the fourth year following the effective date of this act and no less than once every four years thereafter.

53-1106. Inspection fee — additional requirements for certification —handling of vehicle—owner complaints. The fee for inspection, including the issuance of certificate and approval, shall be nine dollars ($9). No certificate of inspection and approval shall be issued until the prescribed inspection is completed and the licensee has complied with the provisions of this act.

The inspection certificate shall be placed in or on such vehicle as shall be established by the department.

The department shall make available to each station appropriate report forms on which vehicle owners who receive certificate of inspection may register complaints regarding the inspection received. Each inspection station shall deliver a copy of this report form to each vehicle owner.

The department shall maintain records on complaints concerning official inspection stations and shall investigate such complaints and take such action as just and proper under the circumstances.

SAFETY CHAINS

32-21-122. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles. In addition to other equipment required in this act the following vehicles shall be equipped as herein stated under the conditions stated in section 32-21-121.

(f) On every trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer weighing three thousand (3,000) pounds gross or less:

On the front, a steel chain or cable which shall be securely fastened to the towing unit with the minimum diameter of any portion of such chains or cables being one-fourth (1/4) of one inch.

On the rear, two (2) reflectors, one (1) on each side. If any trailer or semitrailer is so loaded or is of such dimensions as to obscure the stop light on the towing vehicle, then such vehicle shall also be equipped with one (1) stop light.

MOTORCYCLE HELMETS, PENALTIES AND NOISE ABATEMENT

32-21-105.1. Headgear required for motorcycle riders — noise suppression devices. (1) The operator and passenger, if any, of any motorcycle operated upon the streets or highways of this state shall wear protective headgear upon the head. Such headgear shall meet the standards established by the department of justice.

(2) All motorcycles operated on the streets and highways of this state shall be equipped with noise suppression devices, including an exhaust muffler, in good working order, and in constant operation. In addition, all motorcycles operating on streets and highways shall meet the following noise decibel limitations, on the standard A scale, such decibel limitations to be measured at fifty (50) feet distant from the closest point to the motorcycle.

1. Any motorcycle manufactured prior to 1970	92 db(A)
2. Any motorcycle manufactured after 1969 but prior to 1973	88 db(A)
3. Any motorcycle manufactured after 1972 but prior to 1975	86 db(A)
4. Any motorcycle manufactured after 1974 but prior to 1978	80 db(A)
5. Any motorcycle manufactured after 1977 but prior to 1988	75 db(A)
6. Any motorcycle manufactured after 1987	70 db(A)

(3) A person convicted of the violation of subsection (1), above, shall be fined five dollars ($5).

(4) A person convicted of the violation of subsection (2), above, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) or by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) days or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first conviction; for a second conviction within one (1) year thereafter such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or by imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) days or by both such fine and imprisonment; upon a third or subsequent conviction within one (1) year after the first conviction such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BICYCLE RULES

32-2188. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

(b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall ride in single file except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. A person riding a bicycle may overtake and pass another bicycle when safe to do so and when other traffic is not obstructed by so doing.

(c) Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

32-2190. Lamps and other equipment on bicycles. (a) Every bicycle when used at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet to the front. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear may be used in addition to rear-facing reflectors required by this section.

(b) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with an essentially colorless front facing reflector, essentially colorless or amber pedal reflectors, and a red rear-facing reflector.

(c) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with either tires with retroflective sidewalls or reflectors mounted on the spokes of each wheel. Spoke mounted reflectors shall be within 76mm. (3.0 in.) of the inside of the rim and shall be visible on each side of the wheel. The reflectors on the front wheel shall be essentially colorless or amber and the reflectors on the rear wheel shall be amber or red.

(d) Reflectors required by this section shall be of a type approved by the division of motor vehicles.

(e) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(f) Every bicycle is encouraged to be equipped with a flag, clearly visible from the rear and suspended not less than six (6) feet above the roadway when the bicycle is standing upright. The flag shall be fluorescent orange in color.

RULES FOR TRUCKS

1. All trucks and buses must have on the rear two reflectors and a stop light.

2. Trucks or buses with an over-all width of 80 inches or more must have, in addition to standard equipment, two amber clearance lamps on the front, two red clearance lamps and two red reflectors on the rear, one amber side-marker lamp and one amber reflector at the front with one red side-marker lamp and one red reflector at the rear on each side.

3. Every truck tractor must have two clearance lamps on the front, one at each side, and one stop light at the rear.

4. Every trailer or semi-trailer, having a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds, must have on the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side; on each side, two marker lamps, one at the front and one at the rear; on each side, two reflectors, one at the front and one at the rear; on the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side; also two reflectors, one at each side and one stop light.

5. Every pole trailer in excess of 3,000 pounds gross weight must have on each side one side marker lamp and one clearance lamp which may be in combination to show to the front, side, and rear. On the rear of the trailer or load there must be two reflectors, one at each side.

6. Every trailer, semi-trailer, or pole trailer weighing 3,000 pounds gross or less must have on the rear, two reflectors. If the vehicle is so loaded or constructed as to obscure the stop light on the towing vehicle, then it shall have a stop light.

7. Clearance lamps, marker lamps and reflectors on or near the front of a vehicle shall display an amber color. Clearance lamps, marker lamps and reflectors mounted on or near the rear of a vehicle shall display a red color.

8. All lights and reflectors on the rear of a vehicle shall display a red color except the stop light or signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow and the light illuminating the license plate shall be white. The

back-up lamp may be white, amber or red.

9. Front and rear clearance lamps and side marker lamps shall be capable of being distinguished at a distance of 500 feet.

10. School buses shall be equipped with signal lamps, displaying to the front two (2) alternately flashing red lights and two (2) alternately flashing amber lights, and to the rear two (2) alternately flashing red lights and two (2) alternately flashing amber lights. These lights shall, at all times, be visible for 500 feet. Every bus used for transportation of school children shall bear, upon the front and rear, signs containing the words SCHOOL BUS in letters not less than eight (8) inches high.

11. Trucks, buses and truck tractors shall carry three flares, red electric lanterns or red emergency reflectors, capable of being seen at a distance of 600 feet during the night, and two (2) red cloth flags twelve (12) inches square. When oil burning flares are carried there shall be carried in addition three (3) red burning fusees. Standards shall also be carried to support the red flags.*

12. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosives, inflammables or compressed gases shall carry three (3) red electric lanterns or red emergency reflectors and there shall not be carried any signal produced by flame.*

13. Whenever any truck, bus or trailer is disabled during the night time there shall be immediately displayed, at the traffic side of the vehicle, a lighted fusee, red electric lantern or red reflector. As soon as possible, and within the burning period of the fusee (15 minutes), the driver shall place three (3) flares, red lanterns or red reflectors on the traveled portion of the highway in the following order: one (1) at or near the vehicle; one (1) 100 feet to the front; one (1) 100 feet to the rear. In the event the vehicles are disabled within 500 feet of a curve, hillcrest or other obstruction the warning signal shall be placed to afford ample warning but in no case less than 500 feet from the vehicle.*

14. Whenever any truck, bus or trailer is disabled during the day time there shall be displayed, in the lane of traffic occupied by the vehicle, two (2) red flags, one (1) 100 feet to the rear and one (1) 100 feet to the front.*

15. Drivers of disabled vehicles used to transport explosives, flammables or gases shall place red electric lanterns or red reflectors at required distances during the night time and no flame producing flare shall be used.*

***AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ANY OF THE EQUIPMENT SPECIFIED IN ITEMS 11, 12, 13, 14 AND 15 ABOVE, THREE (3) EMERGENCY REFLECTIVE TRIANGLES CONFORMING TO D.O.T. STANDARD 125 MAY BE CARRIED AND USED.**

16. All vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, and all vehicles carrying passengers for hire or school buses carrying school children must come to a complete stop not less than fifteen (15) feet or more than fifty (50) feet from the nearest rail of any railroad crossing. After stopping as required the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossings and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the tracks. This shall not apply at street rail crossings in a business or residential district.

17. Vehicles transporting explosives shall be marked on each side and the rear with the word EXPLOSIVES in letters eight (8) inches high or there shall be on the rear a red flag twenty-four (24) inches square with the word DANGER in white letters six (6) inches high. These vehicles shall also carry not less than two (2) fire extinguishers.

18. Every motor vehicle, except motor driven cycles, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control, hold and stop the vehicle. There shall be two (2) separate means of applying the brakes, each of which shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two (2) wheels. Every motor driven cycle shall be equipped with one (1) brake which may be operated by hand or foot.

19. Every trailer or semi-trailer, of a gross weight of 3000 pounds or more, shall be equipped with breakaway brakes adequate to control and hold the vehicle.

20. Every new motor vehicle or trailer or semi-trailer hereafter sold in this state shall be equipped with brakes upon all wheels, except any motor driven cycle, and except any semi-trailer of less than 1,500 pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes.

21. No person shall operate any truck or truck tractor, the gross weight of which shall exceed eight thousand (8,000) pounds at a speed greater than sixty-five (65) miles per hour on those completed sections of interstate and four (4) lane divided highways, and sixty (60) miles per hour on those completed sections of primary and secondary highways; provided, however, that truck night time speed limits shall not exceed that of automobiles.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS STATED IN ITEM 21 ABOVE, MONTANA'S LEGISLATURE HAS ENACTED AN ENERGY CONSERVATION SPEED LIMIT PROHIBITING OPERATION OF ANY VEHICLE AT SPEEDS IN EXCESS OF FIFTY-FIVE (55) MILES PER HOUR.

22. When the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four (4) feet or more beyond the body of the vehicle there shall be displayed, during the night time, a red light visible for 500 feet. During the day time there

shall be displayed a red flag twelve (12) inches square and so hung that the entire area is visible.

23. Montana law prohibits a motor bus driver from driving more than eight (8) hours out of twenty-four (24) hours, except in case of emergency where hazard to passengers would be increased.

24. No vehicle, unladen or with load, shall have a total outside width in excess of 102 inches.

25. No vehicle, unladen or with load, shall exceed a height of 13 feet 6 inches.

26. No single truck, unladen or with load, shall have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of thirty-five (35) feet.

27. No single bus, unladen or with load, shall have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty (40) feet.

28. No combination of vehicles, unladen or with loads, shall have an over-all length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of sixty (60) feet.

29. No vehicle shall carry more than 18,000 pounds on any one axle except that at the discretion of the State Highway Commission a restricted route permit may be obtained for use on the primary road system.

30. **Authorized Emergency Vehicles — Definitions:**

Police Vehicle. Any vehicle used in the service of any law enforcement agency.

Authorized Emergency Vehicles. Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol and such ambulances and emergency vehicles as are designated or authorized by the Board.

Emergency Service Vehicles. Emergency service vehicles of state, county, or municipal departments or public service vehicles, which, by the nature of their operation cause a vehicular traffic hazard; or authorized tow cars.

Requirements: Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of section 32-21-132, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the police vehicle or authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer or highway patrolman.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of a police vehicle or authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

A police vehicle shall be equipped with a siren capable of giving an audible signal and may, but need not, be equipped with alternately flashing or rotating red or blue lights as specified herein. The use of signal equipment described herein shall impose upon the drivers of other vehicles, the obligation to yield right-of-way and/or to stop and to proceed past such signal or light only with caution and at a speed which is no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation.

Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this act, be equipped with a siren, and an alternately flashing or rotating red light as specified herein.

Police vehicles and authorized emergency vehicles may, and emergency service vehicles shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this act be equipped with alternately flashing or rotating amber lights as specified herein. The use of signal equipment described herein shall impose upon the drivers of other vehicles, the obligation to yield right-of-way and/or to stop and to proceed past such signal or light only with caution and at a speed which is no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation.

Blue, red and amber lights required in subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this act shall be mounted as high as and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and capable of displaying to the front two (2) alternately flashing lights of the specified color located at the same level and to the rear two (2) alternately flashing lights of the specified color located at the same level or as an alternative, one (1) rotating light of the specified color, mounted as high as is practicable which shall be both visible front and rear. These lights shall have sufficent intensity to be visible at five hundred (500) feet in normal sunlight. The use of blue lights as required in subsection (a) of this act shall be restricted to police vehicles as defined in section 32-2102, R.C.M., 1947.

31. No person shall drive any vehicle unless the equipment is in good working order and in safe mechanical condition.

32. The Highway Patrol Bureau is empowered to make additional rules and regulations governing the use of safety equipment on motor vehicles or combinations thereof, trailer hitches, safety chains, mounts, tow bars and other equipment it shall deem necessary for the protection of the public.

33. It shall be unlawful, after January 1, 1970, for any person to operate on the roadway of any state highway, farm, rural or county roads and city streets of this state any slow-moving vehicle or equipment, any animal-drawn vehicle, or any other machinery designed for use at speeds of less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour, unless there is displayed on the rear thereof an emblem which shall be a based-down equilateral triangle, fluorescent orange. Such triangle shall be bordered with reflective red strips. Such emblem shall be mounted on the rear of such vehicle near the center, and at a height of three (3) to five (5) feet above the roadway.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the provisions of this Act unless such violation is declared to be a felony.

Every person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of this Act, for which another penalty is not provided, shall for a first conviction be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) or by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) days; for a second conviction within one (1) year the fine shall be not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or by imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) days or by both such fine and imprisonment; upon a third conviction within one (1) year the fine shall be not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Every person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not more than six (6) months or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or by both such fine and imprisonment. On a second conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than six months, to which may be added, at the discretion of the Court, a fine of not less than three hundred dollars ($300) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500). On the third or subsequent conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, to which may be added at the discretion of the Court a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

The Driver Improvement Committee shall revoke the Driver License of any person convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or drugs.

On failure of payment of fines, the offender, in cases of misdemeanor, shall be imprisoned in the county jail and said imprisonment shall be computed upon the basis of ten dollars ($10.00) for each day's incarceration.

Upon conviction the court cost may also be assessed against the defendant.

The Legislature of the State of Montana has recently passed legislation which provides that anyone using the highways of the State of Montana will be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of his blood if arrested by a peace officer for driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In the event a person refuses such a test, the Montana Highway Patrol Board is required to suspend the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of sixty (60) days.

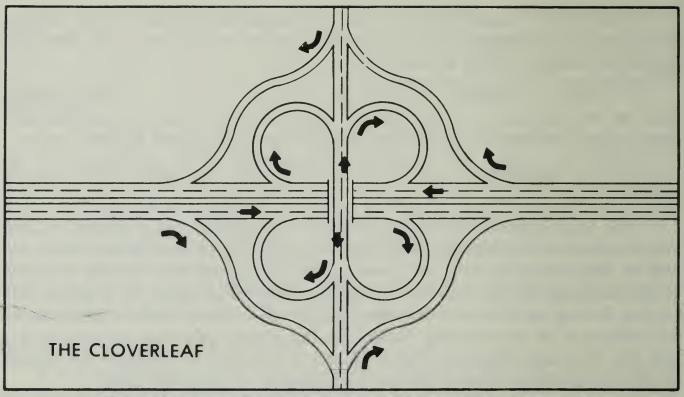
RECKLESS DRIVING

Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300), or by both such fine and imprisonment; upon a second conviction the fine shall not be less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or by imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

DRIVING THE FREEWAYS

Freeways, divided highways, have largely removed the chance of head-on collision, and interchanges have removed many points of conflict at intersections but driving on our freeways is very different.

Safe use of the new freeways demands knowledge of special types of hazards and also demands some special preparations. The higher speeds of travel call for the driver always to be alert and an adjustment of following distances is necessary to avoid rearend collisions. It's also very important to know how to maneuver on the new type of intersections. When preparing for a trip which will take you over a freeway route, check your car carefully, make sure that you have sufficient fuel, etc., and KNOW YOUR DESTINATION. Freeway exits can at times be confusing, and at high speed a moment's hesitation may carry you beyond your exit. Should this occur, proceed to the next exit. NEVER ATTEMPT TO BACK UP ON A FREEWAY!!!



The most common type of modern interchange (intersection) is the cloverleaf. AT A CLOVERLEAF, ALL TURNS ARE RIGHT TURNS.

TO TURN RIGHT . . . you take the **right** turn **before** you get to the overpass.

TO TURN LEFT . . . you take the **right** turn just **after** the overpass. The road will carry you around to join the crossroad and you will be going in the same direction as if you had turned left at an ordinary intersection. The advantage of such an interchange is that you do not have to cross the path of traffic to make a turn.

Other types of interchanges are coming into use and methods of turning may vary from one to the other. Whenever you come to such an intersection, slow down and heed signs that will tell you how to make the turn you want to make.

REPORT ACCIDENTS

If You Have An Accident. It is our sincere hope that you will not be involved in any accident. If, however, you are, there are certain legal requirements which must be fulfilled.

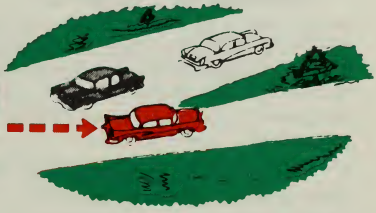
1. Notify the Highway Patrol or city police immediately. This is for your own protection, because they will:
   a. Render any necessary first aid.
   b. Investigate the accident and determine the causes.
   c. Protect your property against theft, or further damage by another accident.

2. In the event the total property damage to any one person amounts to more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) or someone is injured or killed, each operator must submit a written report (on a form which may be had from any police officer, sheriff, or patrol officer) within ten (10) days, to the Chief of the Highway Patrol. These reports are confidential and may not be used in any legal proceeding. The reason for these reports is to provide statistical data for the planning of programs of education, engineering and enforcement. Garages, likewise, are required to submit a report on every vehicle which shows evidence of having been involved in an accident or which has a bullet hole in it. The accident report form has adequate instructions to enable any person to fill in the necessary information.

ENTERING THE FREEWAY

Good judgment and good timing are necessary to merge smoothly with the fast moving traffic. Stay to the right and increase speed in the speed-change lane to allow your car to merge with the flowing traffic when the way is clear. Drivers already on the freeway should make allowance for those entering.

LEAVING THE FREEWAY



Interchanges may be different and it is important to watch for advance directional signs. Choose the right exit, and be sure you are in the right lane well before you turn off the freeway. Signal your intention and reduce speed as you prepare to leave. Speed should be reduced further on the exit ramp.

LANE WANDERING

Weaving and wandering are dangerous. Keep to the right unless overtaking or passing. Watch mirrors, and signal before changing lanes. Don't cut back until it's safe. Stay aware of all traffic.

MAINTAIN SAFE DISTANCE

Following too closely is the cause of many multiple-car collisions. Higher freeway speeds increase dangers, and the faster you go, the harder you hit. Keep your distance.

Montana law requires that, in the event you strike an unattended vehicle, you must leave a message conspicuously attached to the struck vehicle, telling your true name and address, and describe the circumstances surrounding the collision.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to other accident reports required by the motor vehicle laws, the Safety Responsibility Law states that within ten (10) days after a motor vehicle accident resulting in injuries or death to any person or damage to any person's property in excess of two hundred fifty dollars ($250), the operator of every motor vehicle involved must file a written report with the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol. Official forms for this purpose may be obtained from any Highway Patrolman, Police Department, Sheriff's Office.

Remember these requirements: You must report the accident regardless of who is to blame. If the operator of a car involved is physically incapable of reporting, then any person may do so on his behalf. Failure to report an accident as previously outlined, is punishable by a fine not in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25), and in the event of injury or damage to the person or property of another in the accident, the license shall also be suspended.

Yes — both your driving and registration licenses can be suspended under this law. Within 60 days after receiving a report of an accident which has resulted in injury or death, or damage to the property of any one person exceeding $250, the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol must enforce suspension, unless he has received satisfactory evidence that you have:

1. Been released from liability; or
2. Been finally adjudicated not to be liable; or
3. Executed a duly acknowledged written agreement providing for the payment of all claims, not exceeding $25,000, resulting from the accident; or
4. Deposited with the State Treasurer security in an amount sufficient to pay such claims, as determined by the Chief, up to $25,000.

Should you be involved in an accident your license and registration can be suspended if:

1. You are found liable for the damages in a court of law, and;
2. You fail to satisfy (pay) the judgment within sixty (60) days.

Remember these points: Suspension is automatic. It remains in force until the judgment has been paid or six (6) years have elapsed. Suspension of registration applies to all cars owned by you. Additionally, you will be required to maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future. The security provisions of the law do not apply if your car was properly parked

at the time of the accident, or was being operated without your permission.

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF?

The law provides several ways. Under this law, you must, regardless of any insurance you carry, report an accident in which a person is killed or injured or property damage exceeds $250.00. Thereafter, however, this law does not apply to an operator or owner of a motor vehicle under any of the following conditions:

1. To the operator or owner if such owner had in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy with respect to the car involved.
2. To the operator, if not the owner of such motor vehicle, if there was in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy or bond with respect to his operation of motor vehicles not owned by him.
3. To the operator or owner if the liability of such operator or owner for damages resulting from the accident is, in the judgment of the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol covered by any other form of liability insurance policy or bond.

Insurance for resident owners or operators must be written by an insurance company licensed to do business in Montana and provide the following minimum coverage:

$5,000 for property damage.
$10,000 for injuries or death sustained by one person.
$20,000 for all personal injuries or death resulting from one accident.

The law also provides that owners of more than twenty-five (25) motor vehicles registered in the State of Montana may qualify as self-insurers. In the case of non-resident owners or operators who are involved in an accident in Montana, adequate insurance written by a company licensed to do business in this state will be accepted. Non-residents owning or operating motor vehicles in Montana are subject to all of the provisions and penalties of the Safety Responsibility Law — and, if they do not comply, their driving privileges in the State of Montana will be withdrawn. A certified copy of the record will be sent to a non-resident's home state if it has a law authorizing the authorities to act on it.

REMEMBER: In case of an accident, in order to avoid the security penalties of the law, you must file with the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol satisfactory proof that you carried adequate insurance at the time of the accident. Provision for furnishing such information is included in your accident report. Other methods of complying with Montana's Safety Responsibility Laws are possible. Information can be obtained from any Highway Patrolman or Driver Examiner.

HELPFUL DRIVING HINTS

While the following items are not spelled out in the traffic laws, you will find them most helpful in achieving safer driving habits.

1. Many traffic accidents are blamed on speed, drinking and other violations, but nine out of ten accidents are caused by the error in human judgment that caused or permitted these violations.

2. Accidents between cars being driven out of parallel parking spaces, and cars being driven in the street are generally caused by carelessness of the driver pulling away from the curb. LOOK AND SIGNAL BEFORE PULLING OUT.

3. When driving at night, your car's speed must be adjusted to your ability to control your car. You must take into account not only the speed limit, but also the condition of the road, car and weather.

4. In the event that you have misjudged the condition of the road in hazardous driving, and your car goes into a skid, you always turn the wheels in the direction of the skid. Do not make an attempt to stop or slow abruptly, let off on the accelerator gently, and pump the brakes lightly and intermittently.

5. When driving at night, increased caution is called for because of reduced visibility. You should take this into account when meeting other cars, and reduce your speed. When a driver approaching you at night flicks his lights from bright to dim, it usually means that you have forgotten to dim your headlights. ALWAYS dim for others, even if they do not dim for you. It is much better for only one driver to be blinded. Watch the right side of roadway.

6. Remember that if you are driving at 50 m.p.h., it will take you at least 186 feet to come to a stop, and that if you double your speed, you quadruple your braking distance.

7. Keep in mind you DO NOT have your car under control if you cannot stop safely in the distance in which you can see. This applies just as much to day time driving (on curves, hillcrests, blind intersections, etc.), as it does to night driving. When driving at night remember the distances that you must be able to see with your headlights, are at least 350 feet on bright and 100 feet on dim.

   a. Please keep in mind that poorly aimed headlights are not only annoying to other drivers, but also reduce the amount of illumination on the roadway for you.

   b. Parking lights are designed for providing a warning to other motorists that your vehicle is parked or disabled beside the roadway and for that reason SHOULD NOT be used while driving.

8. In the event a tire should blow out on a moving vehicle, you should slow down gently, and make no attempt to pull off the roadway until you have stopped and gotten the car under control.

9. Montana law now requires that registration slips be carried. For your protection, make sure you have your registration slip, and that it is signed.

PROPER USE OF THE EYES IN DRIVING

Your eyes are a vital "tool" in driving. Use them properly. The five (5) basic steps in the proper use of eyes in driving are:

1. Aim High in Steering
   a. Look well ahead of your vehicle.
   b. At night, watch for other lights and dark objects.

2. Get The Big Picture
   a. Do not follow close behind another vehicle.
   b. Do not fix sharp central vision on another vehicle.
   c. Keep scanning the entire traffic scene — ahead, behind and to the sides.

3. Keep Your Eyes Moving
   a. Avoid fixed staring. Dispose quickly of eye holding problems by adjusting your driving speed, checking your rear view mirror and side mirrors.

4. Leave Yourself An Out
   a. Leave a space cushion. Never stay near another vehicle when by moving ahead or dropping back, you can get space all around your car.
   b. Adjust speed to visibility. Reduce speed for hills, curves, darkness, bad weather and in the lane near parked vehicles. When backing or going forward with a limited view to the sides, do so at a creep until you can see in all directions. If necessary, get out and check all around the car before moving it.
   c. Play safe in doubtful situations. Slow down for blind intersections, fast cars on side streets, elderly or very young persons on or near your driving area, and for bicycles and animals.

5. Make Sure They Can See You — Do Not Count on Traffic Laws To Protect You
   a. Watch for clues to wrong moves by other drivers, such as blinking turn signals, when the driver goes straight ahead. Whenever in doubt, as to other drivers' intentions, take defensive action, honk your horn, flick your headlights, be able to stop if necessary.
   b. At dusk and on overcast days, turn on your car headlights, low beam only. Never drive with your parking lights on.

SPEED LIMITS

32-2144.1. Declaration of speed limits — exception to the basic rule. The attorney general shall declare by proclamation filed with the secretary of state a speed limit for all motor vehicles on all public streets and highways in the state whenever the establishment of such a speed limit by the state is required by federal law as a condition to the state's continuing eligibility to receive funds authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 and all acts amendatory thereto or any other federal statute. Such speed limit may not be less than that required by federal law and the attorney general shall by further proclamation, change the speed limit adopted pursuant to this act to comply with federal law. Any proclamation issued pursuant to this act becomes effective at midnight of the day upon which it is filed with the secretary of state. A speed limit imposed pursuant to this act is an exception to the basic rule requirements of section 32-2144 and a speed in excess of the speed limit established pursuant to this act is unlawful notwithstanding any provision of that section.

RIGHT TURN ON RED

32-2137. Traffic-control signal legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(c) Red Alone or "Stop":

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone or until a right turn can safely be made and in making such turn vehicular traffic must yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within the crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection. If a traffic sign legend indicating that no right turn on red may be made after a stop is posted at said intersection, such movement cannot be made until green or "Go" is shown alone.

2. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

OBSERVATION IS IMPORTANT

Always keep your eyes moving so that you will see all of the roadway immediately ahead of you, as well as objects on either side of the roadway.

Holding your eyes on a fixed position in the road or on any fixed object is not recommended.

When approaching and entering an intersection, look carefully in all directions.

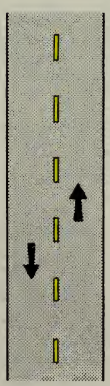
SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

The United States is moving toward an international-type system of traffic control devices, which emphasize picture and symbolic signs rather than written messages.

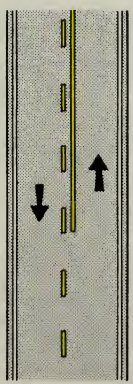
Illustrated on the next few pages you will find these new signs along with their counterparts, some of which will be in use for some time. Changes to the new signing are being made only when the old style signs are replaced due to repairs or maintenance.

A thorough knowledge of traffic signs, signals and road markings is necessary for all drivers. You must be able to recognize and obey these Signs of Life without hesitation.

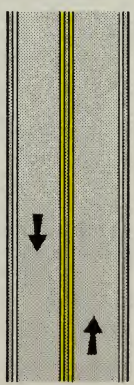
Signs, signals and road markings are placed on our highways to inform, warn and regulate drivers. They must always be obeyed; violators may be arrested. The types of traffic signs are classified according to function. They are regulatory, warning and information or guide signs.



Twa-lane, twa way roadway, passing permitted.



Twa-lane, twa way roadway passing prahibited one directian.



Two-lane, twa way raadway passing prohibited bath directians, crassing centerline permitted anly as part af left turn maneuver.

KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR COLORS.

Service Information

Stop

Warning

Construction Warning

Directional Guide

KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPES.

Stop

Warning Sign

Yield Right of Way

Regulatory

Railroad Crossing

School

No Passing Zone

Slow Moving Vehicle

Highway Markers

Regulatory signs regulate the movement of traffic.

OLD

NEW

The road ahead is a one-way roadway, or all vehicular traffic is prohibited. Do not enter.

OLD

NEW

You must not pass any other vehicle going in the same direction as you are, while you are in this area.

You are approaching an area where a reduced speed limit has been established.

OLD

NEW

You must not make a left turn at this intersection.

OLD

NEW

Traffic is required to keep to the right of obstructions.

Since visibility is limited at night, your speed will be limited also.

When you have passed this sign you are again permitted to pass other vehicles with care.

OLD

NEW

You can not turn about to go in the opposite direction at this intersection.

The STOP sign is the only 8-sided traffic sign. It means that you must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection ahead and yield to traffic close enough to be an immediate hazard. If there is a crosswalk, stop before entering the crosswalk.

YIELD — The Yield sign means slow down to 15 m.p.h. and yield the right of way to all vehicles on the roadway being entered.

Guide

These informational traffic signs signify that you are driving on a portion of the national system of Interstate and Defense Highways, or on a U.S. or State Route.

The MERGING TRAFFIC sign informs you that you will be merging with other traffic traveling in the same direction. Rules governing the "changing of lanes" apply here with the driver on the main route having the right of way. Those entering must make use of speed-change lanes to merge with the main traffic flow smoothly and safely.

WARNING SIGNS

Warning signs are black and yellow. These signs are used to warn you of dangerous conditions ahead where you are required to drive with great caution.

Warning signs are usually diamond shaped. However, the railroad crossing ahead sign, is round. It is the only round warning traffic sign.

Sharp turn to the right.

Sharp turn to the right then sharp turn to the left.

A warning sign with an advisory speed sign attached advises you of the top safe speed at that particular point.

Gradual curve to the right then curve to the left.

Winding road ahead.

Another road crosses the highway ahead.

Side road enters highway ahead from the right.

Side road enters highway ahead at an angle.

You can not go straight ahead. Road turns to both right and left.

The bridge ahead may be too narrow to meet or pass a truck. You must be careful.

This sign warns you that there is a regular school bus stop ahead. Approach with caution.

Where there are no fences cattle and horses may be on the highway. Be alert for them.

A sign of this character is used whenever the road is icy and dangerous.

School ahead. Slow down and watch for children at all times.

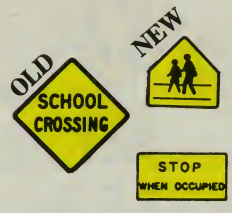
There is not room on the bridge ahead to meet or pass another car or truck.

Our highways must be repaired and the repairmen must be protected. When this sign is observed approach with caution.

There are men working on the road ahead of you. Drive carefully.

When a new road is being built it is often necessary to guide traffic around a new bridge or portion of road not yet completed.

Deer habitually use this area for crossing the roadway. Be alert for them at all times.



School children cross the roadway at this point. You must stop if the crosswalk is occupied.

You are approaching a school crossing. Slow down and watch for children at all times.

You are approaching an overhead obstruction. Maximum height is indicated on the sign.

There is a STOP sign ahead.

There is a railroad crossing ahead.

The road ahead is not as wide as the road you are on; however, there is room for all vehicles to meet and pass.

You are advised that the highway ahead changes to a divided highway. Keep to the right.

You are advised that the highway ahead changes to an undivided highway. Be alert for two-way traffic.

The road ahead goes down hill. Be careful. Trucks gear down.

There is a pedestrian crossing ahead, slow down.

The roadway is slippery if it is wet. Go slow.

A highway quite often splits a farm. This sign indicates a point where the stock are driven from one area to another.

OPERATOR QUESTIONS

1. The driver of a motor vehicle entering a highway controlled by a stop sign must: Pages 28 and 52.
2. When required to stop at railroad crossings vehicles shall stop at what distance from the tracks? Page 28.
3. If you strike and do damage to a parked car, you must: Page 44.
4. When a traffic light is showing a flashing yellow light you should: Page 27.
5. If you are involved as a driver in an accident in which someone is injured or killed or the property damage amounts to $250.00 or more, you must send a written report to: Page 43.
6. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to: Page 28.
7. A spot light must be turned off when driving at night: Page 31.
8. Headlights must be turned on when persons and vehicles are not visible for a distance of at least: Page 31.
9. When you are about to pass another vehicle, you must: Page 25.
10. When meeting vehicles you are required to dim your headlights when oncoming vehicles are within: Page 31.
11. Signals for slowing, stopping, or turning shall be given continuously for: Page 24.
12. When approaching stop signs erected at railroad crossings you must: Page 28.
13. When a tire becomes flat while driving at night, the driver must: Pages 30 and 47.
14. When parked parallel to a curb on a hill facing downgrade you must: Pages 21 and 30.
15. The state speed limit through towns and villages on state or federal highways is: Page 26.
16. When following another vehicle you are required to dim your headlights when you approach within a distance of at least: Page 31.
17. When meeting or overtaking a school bus which is stopped loading or unloading school children, a driver must: Page 29.
18. When leaving your vehicle you must: Page 26.
19. When driving at night, you are going too fast if you go faster than: Pages 26 and 46.
20. Hand or turn indicator signals are required: Pages 24 and 25.
21. While driving a motor vehicle past a school, you should: Page 54.
22. Vehicle headlights when on the upper beam (bright) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for a distance of at least: Page 31.
23. A motor vehicle horn must be loud enough to be heard for: Page 31.

24. When you reach an intersection and wish to make a right turn and your car is on the left in the center line, you should: Pages 17 and 23.
25. When parking parallel to a curb headed up hill, you should: Pages 21 and 30.
26. Nine out of ten traffic accidents are caused by: Page 46.
27. Accidents between cars being driven out from a parallel parking space and cars being driven in the street are usually due to: Page 46.
28. When parked parallel the wheels of your vehicle, next to the curb, shall not be more than: Page 30.
29. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the center-line of a highway: Page 25.
30. Under favorable conditions driving your car at slow speed is: Page 26.
31. The definition of RECKLESS DRIVING in the Montana Motor Vehicle Code is: Page 29.
32. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with a tail light visible for: Page 31.
33. The speed of your car at night will be determined by: Pages 26, 46 and 48.
34. If a driver coming toward you flicks his lights, it probably means that: Page 46.
35. When you approach from the rear, a large slow moving truck on a hill, you should: Page 25.
36. Vehicles parked upon a highway or shoulder of a highway at night must have lights front and rear visible for at least: Page 30.
37. When you are about to be passed by another motor vehicle, you must: Page 25.
38. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for at least: Page 24.
39. Persons walking along the highway must: Page 30.
40. When turning your vehicle at any intersection you must: Pages 16-20, and 23-26.
41. In order to make a left turn at an intersection, a driver should: Pages 16-20, and 23-26.
42. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, which driver has the "right of way"? Page 28.
43. In order to stop or turn your car around on the highway: Pages 24 and 30.
44. The minimum age for securing a Montana driver's license is: Page 5.
45. No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the roadway when approaching within how many feet of any intersection or railroad crossing? Page 25.
46. When passing another vehicle you must return to the right side of the

roadway before coming within how many feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction? Page 25.

47. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building must: Page 28.
48. Your driver's license may be suspended or revoked for: Pages 7, 8, and 10.
49. When your car begins to skid on ice, snow or wet pavement: Page 46.
50. Vehicle headlights when on lower beam (dim) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for at least: Page 31.
51. What is the meaning of the following shaped signs? Pages 50 through 56. Round, Octagonal (Eight Sided), Square or Rectangular, Diamond, Triangle.
52. When may the driver of a police or emergency vehicle disregard traffic control signs and exceed the speed limit? Page 30.
53. A LEARNER'S LICENSE is authorization to: Page 6.
54. Vehicles shall be driven upon the right side of the roadway except: Page 25.
55. If you have an accident in which someone is injured or killed, or the property damage amounts to $250.00 or more, you must make a written report within: Page 43.
56. Persons walking along the highway at night should: Page 30.
57. Your driver's license will be revoked if you are convicted of: Pages 7 and 10.
58. Passing a motor vehicle on the right is permitted: Page 25.
59. Upon hearing a siren of a police or emergency vehicle, a driver must: Page 30.
60. The distance between your vehicle and the one ahead of you should be governed by: Page 28.
61. When your vehicle and another approach an intersection at the same time who has the right of way? Page 28.
62. You may drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur with an operator's license: Page 15.
63. When approaching a "Yield right of way" sign you must: Page 28.
64. Pedestrians (Persons walking) should: Page 30.
65. It is unlawful to follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to an alarm, closer than: Page 29.
66. When pedestrians are crossing an intersection on a crosswalk, a motorist approaching them should: Page 30.
67. The stop or brake light on any motor vehicle must be visible for at least: Page 31.
68. If a tire blows out on a moving vehicle, the driver should: Page 47.
69. When you lose your driver's license, you must: Page 4.
70. When you reach an intersection and wish to make a left turn, if your car is in the right hand lane you should: Pages 16 and 23.

71. Headlights must be turned on while driving: Page 31.
72. Driving at night requires increased caution because: Page 26.
73. The hand and arm signals for the following turns are: Pages 24 and 25.

RIGHT LEFT STOP

74. When may a person ride on the fenders or on the outside of a motor vehicle? Page 30.
75. Your car must be equipped with a windshield wiper: Page 31.
76. From which traffic lane should a right turn be made? Pages 17 and 23.
77. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for: Page 24.
78. When following vehicles you are required to dim your headlights when you approach within: Page 31.
79. If a person licensed in another state move to Montana, he or she must obtain a Montana drivers license within: Page 2.
80. A person approaching any vehicle which is displaying a slow moving vehicle emblem should be aware that the emblem indicates the vehicle's top speed is not more than: Page 40.
81. If a person under arrest for driving while intoxicated refuses to submit to a chemical test, under Implied Consent his license will be suspended for how many days: Pages 1 and 41.
82. In order to make travel on interstate highways safer, a person should, before making a trip: Page 41.
83. After changing addresses, Montana law allows how many days to notify the Montana Highway Patrol of your new address? Page 5.
84. After January 1, 1976, motorcycle riders are required to have: Page 1.
85. A probationary license can be obtained during a revocation if: Page 7.
86. A person is found to be an habitual offender if he accumulates thirty (30) violation points within: Pages 9 and 23.
87. An habitual offender is prohibited from driving by the court for: Page 10.
88. The habitual offender act is designed to remove bad drivers from the highways. The driver improvement program is designed to: Page 11.
89. A probationary license is issued under: Page 13.
90. A vehicle displaying a rotating or flashing blue light is: Page 39.
91. An emergency service vehicle (wrecker, snow plow, etc.) may display: Page 39.
92. When you approach a person using a white cane you must: Page 30.
93. Safety chains are required on all: Page 33.

CHAUFFEUR QUESTIONS

1. When trucks or buses carry oil burning flares they must also carry: Page 36.
2. When meeting or overtaking a school bus which has stopped to load or unload children, a driver must: Page 29.

3. The over-all length of a single truck shall not exceed: Page 38.
4. A load projecting beyond the rear end of a truck must display a red flag if it extends more than: Page 38.
5. Clearance lights must be visible for at least: Page 36.
6. Motor vehicles must be equipped with signal lamps when the distance from the center of the steering post to the left outside limit is more than: Page 24.
7. The red warning flags placed at or near a disabled truck, trailer or passenger bus shall be: Page 36.
8. When required to have an outside rear view mirror, such mirror shall be located so as to enable the driver to see to the rear for a distance of at least: Page 31.
9. The maximum height of any vehicle or load must not exceed: Page 38.
10. Persons who become gainfully employed in the state of Montana must: Page 2.
11. Any vehicle transporting explosives shall be marked with the word EXPLOSIVES, which letters must be at least: Page 37.
12. When approaching a yield right-of-way sign you must: Page 28.
13. A red flag on a projecting load shall be at least how many inches square? Page 38.
14. The state speed limit in towns and municipalities on state and federal highways, unless otherwise posted, is how many miles per hour? Page 26.
15. The maximum weight on any axle shall not exceed: Page 38.
16. Flares or warning devices placed at or near a disabled truck or trailer during the night time shall be visible for at least: Page 36.
17. A person having an operators license only, may drive which groups of motor vehicles: Page 15.
18. Motor vehicles used for transportation of explosives, inflammables or compressed gases shall carry: Page 31.
19. Which group of vehicles are required to stop at railroad crossings? Page 37.
20. A disabled or stalled truck, bus or trailer on the highway must be protected by: Page 31.
21. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the center-line on a highway: Page 25.
22. The width of any truck shall not exceed: Page 38.
23. A disabled truck, bus or trailer during the night time shall have a flare at or near the vehicle and: Page 31.
24. The red light or lantern placed upon a projecting load must be visible for: Page 38.
25. When parked parallel to a curb on a hill facing downgrade you must: Pages 21 and 30.
26. Every truck or bus must be equipped with clearance lights, if it is: Page 35.

27. If you are licensed as an operator and wish to drive as a chauffeur you must: Pages 2 and 15.
28. What is the meaning of the following shaped traffic signs? Page 50.
    OCTAGON TRIANGLE DIAMOND
29. When driving at night with your lights dimmed (on low beam) and you meet another motor vehicle with lights on bright (high beam) you should: Page 46.
30. When passing another vehicle you must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within how many feet of any intersection or railroad crossing? Page 25.
31. Motor vehicles at a railroad crossing shall stop and wait if an approaching train is within: Page 28.
32. The speed limit on any highway under construction or repair, unless otherwise posted is: Page 26.
33. Any motor vehicle must be equipped with signal lights when the distance from the center of the steering post to the rear limits of the body or load is more than: Page 24.
34. You may drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur with an operator's license: Page 15.
35. The over-all length of a single bus shall not exceed: Page 38.
36. When parking parallel to a curb headed uphill, you should: Pages 21 and 30.
37. When two vehicles approach an intersection at the same time, which has the right-of-way? Page 28.
38. Clearance lights and reflectors shall be: Page 35.
39. Which are emergency vehicles? Pages 38 and 39.
40. Every truck or bus, whatever its size, must have: Page 35.
41. In order to stop or turn your vehicle around on the highway: Pages 24 and 30.
42. Motor vehicles hauling persons, inflammables or explosives are required to stop at all railroad crossings at which distances? Page 37.
43. If your Chauffeur's License is lost or destroyed you: Page 4.
44. Every truck or bus 80 inches or more in width must have at least: Page 35.
45. A motor vehicle horn must be loud enough to be heard for: Page 31.
46. Accidents between cars being driven out from a parallel parking space and cars being driven in the street are usually due to: Page 46.
47. When parked parallel the wheels of your vehicle, next to the curb, shall not be more than: Pages 30 and 31.
48. The definition of RECKLESS DRIVING in the Montana Motor Vehicle Code is: Page 29.
49. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with a tail light visible for: Page 31.

50. The speed of your car at night will be determined by: Pages 26, 46 and 48.
51. If a driver coming toward you flicks his headlights, it probably means that: Page 46.
52. When you approach, from the rear, a large slow moving truck on a hill, you should: Page 25.
53. Vehicles parked upon a highway or shoulder of a highway at night must have lights front and rear visible for at least: Page 30.
54. When you are about to be passed by another motor vehicle, you must: Page 25.
55. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for at least: Page 24.
56. Persons walking along the highway must: Page 30.
57. In order to make a left turn at an intersection, a driver should: Pages 16 and 23.
58. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building must: Page 28.
59. Your driver's license may be suspended or revoked for: Pages 8 and 10.
60. Vehicle headlights when on lower beam (dim) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for at least: Page 31.
61. The driver of a motor vehicle entering a highway controlled by a stop sign must: Pages 28 and 52.
62. If you strike and do damage to a parked car, you must: Page 44.
63. When a traffic light is showing a flashing yellow light you should: Page 27.
64. If you are involved as a driver in an accident in which someone is injured or killed or the property damage amounts to $250.00 or more, you must send a written report to: Page 43.
65. A spot light must be turned off when driving at night: Page 31.
66. Headlights must be turned on when persons and vehicles are not visible for a distance of at least: Page 31.
67. When you are about to pass another motor vehicle, you must: Page 25.
68. When meeting vehicles you are required to dim your lights when oncoming vehicles are within: Page 30.
69. Signals for slowing, stopping, or turning shall be given continuously for: Page 24.
70. When approaching stop signs erected at a railroad crossing you must: Page 28.
71. When a tire becomes flat while driving at night, the driver must: Pages 24 and 47.
72. When following vehicles you are required to dim your lights when you approach within a distance of at least: Page 31.

73. When leaving your vehicle you must: Page 30.
74. When driving at night, you are going too fast if you go faster than: Pages 26, 46, and 48.
75. Hand or turn indicator signals are required: Pages 24 and 25.
76. The majority of traffic accidents are caused by: Page 46.
77. If a person licensed in another state moves to Montana, he or she must obtain a Montana drivers license within: Page 2.
78. A person approaching any vehicle which is displaying a slow moving vehicle emblem should be aware that the emblem indicates the vehicle's top speed is not greater than: Page 40.
79. If a person under arrest for driving while intoxicated refuses to submit to a chemical test, under Implied Consent his license will be suspended for how many days: Pages 1 and 41.
80. In order to make travel on interstate highways safer, a person should, before taking a trip: Page 41.
81. After changing addresses, Montana law allows how many days to notify the Montana Highway Patrol of your new address? Page 5.
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83. A probationary license can be obtained during a revocation if: Page 7.
84. A person is found to be an habitual offender if he accumulates thirty (30) violation points within: Pages 9 and 23.
85. An habitual offender is prohibited from driving by the court for: Page 10.
86. The habitual offender act is designed to remove bad drivers from the highways. The driver improvement program is designed to: Page 11.
87. A probationary license is issued under: Page 13.
88. A vehicle displaying a rotating or flashing blue light is: Page 39.
89. An emergency service vehicle (wrecker, snow plow, etc.) may display: Page 39.
90. When you approach a person using a white cane you must: Page 30.
91. Safety chains are required on all: Page 33.

—NOTES—

OBSERVATION IS IMPORTANT

Always keep your eyes moving so that you will see all of the roadway immediately ahead of you, as well as objects on either side of the roadway. Holding your eyes on a fixed position in the road or on any fixed object is not recommended.

When approaching and entering an intersection, look carefully in all directions.

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